(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2063.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1786.

VIENNA, *April* 9.

THEY write from Conſtantinople, that the Turks are exaſperated beyond all bounds of diſcretion whenever they hear the coronation of the empreſs of Ruſſia at Cherſon mentioned. They dread that the influence of this ſovereign will induce the people of the Cuban, and the neighbouring diſtricts, to ſubmit to her dominion.

April 29. We are credibly informed that the Ruſſian ambaſſador has announced, that a rupture between Ruſſia and the Porte is on the eve of commencing. The laſt courier from Conſtantinople brought ſuch important diſpatches as occaſioned a council of ſtate extraordinary to be held, to which all her majeſty's miniſters were ſummoned. After the council broke up, a courier was diſpatched to M Bulgakow, the Ruſſian miniſter at Conſtantinople, with orders, it is ſuppoſed, to return immediately, without taking leave of the grand ſignior, and as ſecretly as poſſible.

LEGHORN, *April* 26.

The laſt letters from Sicily mention, that the Venetian ſquadron, commanded by the chevalier Emo, is ſailed with every appearance of going direct to Tunis, with an intention, if poſſible, of taking the fort of Gullet.

LONDON, *April* 4.

It is certainly determined in the cabinet to ſend a miniſter to the United States of America. It is to be hoped a man of ſtrong active genius will be choſen for this important miſſion; one who is well acquainted with the commercial intereſts of this country, and who will ſteadily ſupport them. The gentleman mentioned is the moſt unfit man in the kingdom; for independent of want of talents and activity of mind, he has perſonal claims for reſtitution of property taken from his family, and is much ſoured from diſappointments. He could therefore never make himſelf agreeable to the Americans, or uſeful to his country. Even the thought of lord Lonſdal's protection can never ſurmount theſe difficulties. This buſineſs is of a ſerious nature--let miniſters look to the conſequences.

April 17. An ingenious phyſician at Bath, who has for ſome time employed himſelf in making experiments upon different kinds of air, has diſcovered that not only charcoal, but candles, lamps, wood, turf, and coal fires, foul the air of the apartments in which they are burned, in a very great degree. The fumes of burning wood taint the air more than thoſe of coal, and charcoal more than either; and the ſmoak of tallow candles is more injurious than that of wax or ſpermaceti.—This gentleman has alſo diſcovered that the human breath taints the air more conſiderably in the afternoon, than in the morning; but that the effects of different kinds of paint, and of flowers, on applying Dr. Prieſtly's teſt, were leſs apparent than might have been expected, conſidering how noxious both are to the human body.

Dr. Prieſtly has lately found that water is eſſential to the production of inflammable air, and that charcoal and iron when intenſely hot, have ſo ſtrong an affinity to water, that they will attract it in the midſt of the greateſt fire and even through the pores of a glaſs retort.—This diſcovery, it is thought, will be of great importance in the ſeveral branches of chemiſtry.

May 1. The moſt authentic accounts from Dublin, by the laſt packet, inform us, that there is at preſent a greater proſpect of an union between Great-Britain and Ireland, than has appeared in any former period; the moſt diſtinguiſhed patriots having given the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of government, that they are ready to meet in any impartial plan for a laſting alliance between the two iſlands in the moſt cordial manner. An event moſt devoutly to be wiſhed, as it is only by an union between the ſiſter iſlands that the ſucceſs of the one can become the intereſt of the other, and that the riches and ſtrength of either kingdom can become the property of both.

The following anecdote being very little known, and ſingular, as to the effects of national muſic, is furniſhed by a correſpondent, who declared himſelf fonder of ſocial inquiry, than political diſcuſſion: In 1720, Charles Molloy, Eſq; wrote a farce called The Half Pay Officer. It was brought out in Drury-lane, and to Mrs. Fryer, an Iriſh woman, who had quitted the ſtage ſince the reign of Charles the II. was aſſigned the part of an old grand-mother. In the bills it was mentioned, "The part of lady Richlove to be performed by Pegg Fryer, who has not appeared upon the ſtage theſe fifty years," which accordingly drew a great houſe. The character in the farce was ſuppoſed to be a very old woman, and Pegg exerted her utmoſt abilities; but the farce being ended, ſhe was brought again upon the ſtage to dance a jig at the age of eighty-five: ſhe came tottering in, and ſeemed much fatigued; but all of a ſudden, the muſic ſtriking up the Iriſh trot, ſhe danced and footed it almoſt as nimbly as any wench of twenty-five. Mrs. Fryer afterwards kept a public houſe in Tottenham court, and lived in full health till ſhe died, at the great age of 117 years, in November 1747.

May 2. Extraordinary preparations have been made in Normandy and Britanny for fiſhing upon the banks of Newfoundland, for which purpoſe a larger number of veſſels have been fitted out than uſual. This is occaſioned by the extraordinary bounty given by the French government laſt year.

An officer of the French guards, being a few days ago at the king's theatre at Verſailles was ſeated behind a gentleman and lady; the former quitted his place for a moment, and left his hat on the bench near his wife—the officer took up the hat, and put it on the lady's knees, and immediately ſet down by her. She told him very politely (but in vain) that it was her huſband's place. The gentleman ſoon came in, and was not a little ſurpriſed at the behaviour of the officer. Some harſh expreſſions paſſed between them--the ſoldier gave the Bourgeois a blow, who inſtantly ſeized him by the collar, and told him, that he would neither let him go, nor return the blow he had received—he aimed at another kind of revenge, and brought him before the tribunal of mareſchals of France, who condemned him to twenty years and a day's impriſonment for his unwarrantable conduct.

There is now to be ſeen at the Hotel de Louvis, Rue Richlieu, in Paris, a ſmall veſſel of twenty tons burthen, built entirely of paſte-board.—The ingenious ſhip-wright is the marquis du Creſt, chancellor to his highneſs the duke of Orleans. This light veſſel is ſhortly to be launched on the Seine and is to be navigated down the river to Havre-de-Grace: and the marquis is not without hopes that he will be able to make a ſhort trip to the Britiſh channel. It is not expected that a veſſel ſo conſtructed can be of any uſe to the public; but ſhould it be able to keep the ſea, it may, by its extreme lightneſs ſerve as an advice boat in caſes where great expedition is neceſſary.

Two Spaniſh frigates are arrived at Cadiz from Liſbon, with 2,000 000 of dollars, out of the San Pedro Alcantara, which already exceeds 390,000 of dollars.

The Portugueſe ſeem reſolved to try their ſtrength againſt the Barbary ſtates: though ſtronger powers than they have failed. The only way of bringing theſe barbarians to reaſon ſeems to be to ſtation a ſmall ſquadron at the mouth of each of their harbours, and to have a number of light frigates perpetually to ſcour the ſeas in queſt of ſuch ſtragglers as might eſcape the vigilance of the ſtationary ſquadrons. Had this meaſure been followed by the Spaniards, they might, perhaps, with little expence, have humbled thoſe pirates, inſtead of throwing away immenſe ſums on an expedition which terminated ſo diſgracefully. In fact, it is a reproach to Europe, that all its maritime ſtates even the moſt powerful, are obliged to be tributaries to ſuch a deſpicable ſet of banditti. While theſe potentates have been contending among themſelves for the vain title of lords of the ocean, they have ſuffered the Barbary rovers really to become ſo; for there is no ſurer ſign of dominion than obliging a ſtate to pay an acknowledgment for the privilege of navigating any ſea in ſafety.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 20.

"Louis XVI. who is deſirous of knowing every thing that takes place in his dominions, is particularly curious to be informed of the ſituation of the poor in his kingdom. Some weeks back he commiſſioned a lieutenant-general, to whom he is much attached, and in whom he places the greateſt confidence, to make a tour of France, and ſcrupulouſly to inſpect every particular that regarded the poor. On his return on the 16th, the officer made the following report to his royal maſter:—"Sire! I have endeavoured to acquit myſelf faithfully of your majeſty's commands: I have travelled amongſt the poor, and am glad that I found ſo much miſery in their habitations, that I know when your majeſty is made acquainted with the extent of it, your royal goodneſs will find out ſome method to alleviate the diſtreſſes of ſuch a multitude of your majeſty's ſubjects as are continually periſhing for want throughout the realm of France. The poverty that I have witneſſed in your majeſty's dominions harrowed up my very ſoul. In many villages which I paſſed through, I was ſenſibly affected in ſome houſes not to find a bed, in others I could not ſee a pot or kettle; here there was no blanket, there the parents and children were nearly naked!——They had been forced to part with the moſt neceſſary articles in houſe-keeping, to pay their impoſts to their ſovereign." The king was ſo affected at the recital, that he aſſured his informant, that before a conſiderable time ſhould elapſe, he would take ſuch meaſures as would enable the pooreſt ſubject in France to have a piece of good meat for his family at leaſt three times in the week.

"Meat is ſold here at twelve, fourteen, and eighteen ſous per pound, according to the quality. There were no oxen to be purchaſed at the markets of Sceaux and Poiſſi on the 19th and 20th. The Dutch and Germans have deſerted the French markets; they pretend that they loſt conſiderably by frequenting them. What cauſes ſuch a ſcarcity of oxen in France is, that the farmers neglected to bring them up, and apply their care to the breeding horſes. But his majeſty is about publiſhing an edict by which the farmers are to be enjoined to uſe only oxen in their ploughs, &c this will remedy an evil which calls for inſtantaneous redreſs."

May 5. We are ſending one dictator to the eaſt, and another dictator to the weſt, each inveſted with extraordinary and extenſive powers. It ſeems all the remaining dominions on the continent of America are compriſable within the limits of one government, where we formerly ſent near a ſcore of governors! And in order to make room for one great and mighty governor, we muſt remove three governors of common ſize!—One of thoſe diſcarded governors, but juſt warm in his office, and acquainted with and become agreeable to the people, thriving and proſpering under his benign adminiſtration, muſt be recalled from the pleaſing proſpect of rearing a province to wealth, dignity and proſperity, under his nouriſhing, foſtering hand!——They muſt now be governed by proxy, by deputy or deputy's deputy—Such is the wonderful œconomy of modern miniſters!

The laſt diſpatches from Paris are of the moſt favourable kind:—A commercial ſyſtem is likely to take place, of equal benefit to the two nations, and the more deſirable, as it may tend to ſuppreſs the jealouſies from whence have ariſen thoſe long, bloody, and expenſive wars, which have added ſo largely to the preſent heavy debt under which we groan; and which can only be put in a ſtate of being liquidated, with equal eaſe, ſafety and honour to the ſtate by a continuance of peace.

The curioſity of the public to ſee Mr. Haſtings, appeared ſo ſtrong on Monday, by the crouds that were at the houſe of commons, that the gallery and all the avenues, were full before twelve o'clock. The houſe alſo, by the time buſineſs uſually begins, was crowded to ſuch a degree, that all the void ſpace at the bar and behind the ſpeaker's chair was full. And when Mr. Haſtings made his appearance, the eyes of all that large body of people were immediately centered on him. Mr Burke had never ſeen him before. He was not in the leaſt intimidated or confuſed, but entered on his defence with the greateſt compoſure and recollection.

Pondicherry is in a much ſtronger ſtate of defence than it was when laſt taken; but thoſe who talk of its being impregnable are totally ignorant of the ſubject. If the French ſhould conciliate the friendſhip of the Aſiatic princes, they may weaken our ſtrength in a degree; but while their poſſeſſion is confined to one ſettlement, Great-Britain has nothing to apprehend in that quarter.

May 16. We can aſſure our readers from undoubted authority, that Mr. Eden has completed the commercial negotiation with the court of France for which purpoſe he was ſent out. This buſineſs is to be laid before parliament immediately. Mr. Eden himſelf is expected from the continent in a few days.

We are glad to find, that matters are in the happieſt train for a renewal of our connexion with Ruſſia. The empreſs has a predilection for the Engliſh, which cannot eaſily be done away by the intrigues of the French cabinet, while the Britiſh adminiſtration continue to treat with her on liberal terms.

A letter from a gentleman at Madrid, to a merchant in the city, has the following article: the dey of Algiers has already broke the truce with us; his cruiſers ſtop almoſt every veſſel they meet with, and though they do not take them they generally plunder them of the principal part of their cargo,

as they do the ships of every other power, except those of your nation; but the British arms strike terror to them, and make them fearful of offending. A complaint of their depredations is come from the merchants at Cadiz and other ports, which has been laid before the king and council; what steps they intend to take is not known. The Americans, whom we had prevailed on to supply us with corn and flour, will no longer venture to come to any of our ports, as three of their ships have already been taken, and the crews are now in slavery.

May 27. The letters brought by the last courier from Berlin say, that the king of Prussia had been extremely ill on the 19th and 20th of last month; the 21st, in order to try what strength he had left, he took an hour's ride, and would accept of no assistance in coming off his horse and getting to his apartment. But notwithstanding this effort the health of this great man is in the most critical state. It is even feared, that a dropsy is already formed.

Another event, which involves considerations and interests of no less importance is also reported. It has been mentioned for two or three days past, that the elector of Bavaria is again fallen ill, a circumstance highly interesting, from the revolutions which the death of this prince must necessarily produce in Europe.

Tuesday an incendiary letter was delivered to lord George Gordon, by the penny-post, signed "Lewis François Gordon," threatening to murder him in four days from the receipt of it, as he came from France on purpose. The letter was laid before lord Sydney for a proclamation in the gazette.

BOSTON, *July* 5.

Last week, in the house of representatives, the very important question on the propriety of vesting the United States in Congress assembled, with the power of levying the supplementary aids to the impost of five per cent. was passed in the affirmative, by a large majority, after a long and tedious debate. The opposition was maintained on the old ground of the danger of trusting too much to that body, for fear of the abuses which might happen; and though every thing was urged to the contrary; on every point which had any reference to the question, still the minority voted with the same *sang froid* as if nothing had been said to induce conviction. This question has involved every feeling, and every principle, by which the bosom of the patriot, or the head of the politician can be affected. Our honour; our faith; the gratitude due to the army, and the firm whigs who had received these securities as pay when the public had no other money to give them; the scandalous neglect in providing ways and means to discharge even the interest of this debt by which they had depreciated; and above all the dirty tricks of trying to lead the government to avail itself of this very depreciation which their own improvidence had occasioned—these constituted some of the many topics insisted on by the friends of the union—while the absurd idea of mortgaging their constituents was the only pretended difficulty, on the other side; though the real one was to take no measures to support our public faith, and thus to suffer the credit of the continent and state to be annihilated.

NEW-YORK, *July* 8.

Having taken occasion in our last to mention the efficacy of Mr. Ruspini's celebrated Styptic in the cure of a violent internal bleeding, which had imminently endangered the life of his royal highness the prince of Wales, we have been favoured with the following letter from a very celebrated physician at East-Grinstead, in England, which we with pleasure insert for the information of persons who may be subject to calamities of that nature:

A letter from Dr. Young, to Barth. Ruspini, Esq;
East-Grinstead, Sussex, April 16, 1786.

"*Dear Sir,*

"As you was so obliging as to present me with a bottle of your Styptic, I should esteem myself guilty of the greatest ingratitude if I did not communicate to you the very great efficacy of it, in almost immediately stopping a very violent internal hæmorrhage. —The cause was this. A gentleman, a few miles from East Grinstead, while in bed, and almost asleep, was suddenly roused by the bursting of a considerable blood vessel in the gullet, the report of which, his lady told me, was almost as loud, she thought, as that of the going off of a pistol; in consequence of which, a large hand bason which stood near him, was instantly almost filled with blood, on which they immediately sent for me; but being at the distance of six miles, it was a considerable time before I could possibly get there, when from information, and from what I saw, he could not have vomited less, if so little, as six quarts of blood, and was still vomiting up more. I immediately gave him two tea spoonfuls of your Styptic, which kept down about ten minutes, when he vomited up some more blood (which was altered in colour to that of chocolate) with some coagula. I instantly gave him two tea spoonfuls more, which he retained for 20 minutes, and when he vomited again no more blood appeared, exclusive of a few filaments of the blood, which had lodged in the stomach, and though he vomited, I believe no less than twenty times in the space of six or seven hours afterwards, not one drop more of blood appeared, excepting those filaments I before mentioned; neither has he brought up any to this day, which is just a fortnight ago, and he is as well, nay, he tells me that he is much better than he has been for this year past, exclusive of weakness. I think, Sir, for the sake of humanity, the extraordinary effects of your Styptic cannot be made too public, and you are at liberty to do with this as you may think proper. The gentleman, who is the subject of the above, is David Knox, Esq; of Crawley Down, near East-Grinstead, who will, if required, attest the above relation.

I am, with great respect,
Your very obliged humble Servant,
THOMAS YOUNG."

*** Experiments will be made in a few days, to evince indubitably, the peculiar efficacy of this medicine.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, July 5.

"On the 25th of June last, a son of Mr. Judah Burton, of Amenia, went into a well of his father's to clear it: He filled a bucket which his father drew up and emptied, and on his returning to the well, saw his son fallen to the bottom; he sent another of his sons down to relieve his brother, who soon fell on his brother: The father, in his turn, went down to help his sons, and feeling an unusual sensation, came up with some difficulty out of the well. Several attempts more were made to relieve them from the well by different persons, till they were taken out entirely senseless, but by bleeding, and vomiting are now in a hopeful way to recover.

"As these damps are something frequent in America, the following caution may be of some service to those who will observe it, viz.

"It is a fact, that when the damp air is in any pit or well, a candle will not burn in it, but will soon go out; therefore whoever goeth into any pit or well, let him first light a candle, and with a cord let it down; if it burns free, he may safely venture to work in the well, if it burns dull or goes out, the damps are there, and he had better keep out.

"What the effluvias are which are emitted from these damps is still a matter of doubt, some suppose them to be sulphurous, and others arsenical; but by the smell of the vapours in Mr. Burton's well, I can believe it to be neither of them, for the smell was nearly like the snuff of an old rank tobacco pipe, and was so plenty that some of the spectators by only breathing over the well a few moments, felt the sad effects of the vapour.

"The ingenious of the physical branch, if they know any thing in regard of this strange phænomenon, are desired to publish it for the good of mankind."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 14.

We learn from Quebec, that his excellency Sir Guy Carleton, governor of that province, Nova-Scotia, &c. &c. lately arrived in that city from England.

During the siege of Charleston, fourteen hundred continental troops, consisting of the Delaware and Maryland line, commanded by major-general baron de Kalb, were by congress ordered to the southward. They marched from head quarters at Morris-town, in New-Jersey, on the 16th of April 1780, embarked at the Head of Elk in May, and landed soon after at Petersburg, in Virginia, and from thence proceeded by land through the country towards South-Carolina. Virginia made great and effectual exertions to expedite the movements of this little army, but in North-Carolina little or no preparations were made for supporting the troops or transporting their baggage. The commissaries and quarter-masters complained that the want of cash and of credit were insuperable obstacles to the discharge of their duty. The American general found it necessary to make large detachments, for impressing provisions. They misapplied violence in many cases; distressed the inhabitants, and greatly injured the service. The country was but thinly inhabited, and poorly cultivated. The last year's crop was nearly expended, and the present one was not sufficiently ripe. The troops subsisted principally on lean cattle collected in the woods. The officers were so distressed for flour, that they made use of hair-powder to thicken their soup, but soon found a savory substitute in green corn. Peaches were also used, and became a seasonable supply. The whole army was sometimes supplied for twenty-four hours in this way without either meat or flour. The sufferings and virtue of the American troops on this occasion are stated in a letter of August 14, 1780, from major-general baron de Kalb to chevalier de la Luzerne, the minister plenipotentiary from his most christian majesty to the United States, in the following words: "You here may judge of the virtues of our small army from the following fact: we have for several days lived on nothing but peaches, and I have not heard a complaint. There has been no desertion."

Extract of a letter from London, May 6.

"Captain Lundberry, of the Mary, arrived at Bristol from Corke, says, captain Dykes, of the Atlas, arrived at Corke from Maryland, informed him, that on the 14th ult. about twenty leagues west of Loop's-Head (on the west of Ireland) he fell in with the Four Brothers, Mills, from Honduras to London, who on the 12th, had lost fore and main-masts, rigging, sails, &c. and was then getting up jury-masts. Captain Dykes supplied them with what ropes, blocks, &c. he had to spare, and put a man on board her as a pilot.

"Advice was received on Wednesday, that on the Thursday before, a large bark, under jury-masts and very leaky, drove into Scilly, and only five of the crew on board, who informed them, that they sailed from Maryland with a cargo of tobacco for France, the 10th of March; that on the 1st of April they were boarded by an Algerine frigate of 36 guns, took out near half the cargo, together with the captain and seventeen of the crew, and then suffered her to proceed; and that in four days after they lost all their masts, and sprung a leak."

CHARLESTON, *May* 10.

When lord Charles Greville Montague raised his regiment in this state, to induce general Moultrie to accept of the command, and enter the British service, he wrote him the following letter:

March 11, 1781.

"*Sir,*

"A sincere wish to promote what may be to your advantage, induces me now to write. The freedom with which we have often conversed, makes me hope you will not take amiss what I say.

"My own principles respecting the commencement of this unfortunate war, are well known to you, of course you can only conceive what I mention is of friendship. You have now fought bravely in the cause of your country for many years, and, in my opinion, fulfilled the duty every individual owes it: you have had your share of hardships and difficulties; and, if the contest is still to be continued, younger hands should now take the tour from you. You have now a fair opening of quitting that service with honour ond reputation to yourself, by going to Jamaica with me. The world will readily attribute it to the known friendship that has subsisted between us, and by quitting this country for a short time, you would avoid any disagreeable conversations, and might return at your own leisure, to take possession of your estates for yourself and family. The regiment I am going with, I am to command; the only proof I can give you of my sincerity is, that I will quit that command to you with pleasure, and serve under you. I earnestly wish I could be the instrument to effect what I propose, as I think it would be a great means towards promoting that reconciliation we all wish for. A thousand circumstances concur to make this a proper period for you to embrace; our old acquaintance, my having been formerly governor in this province, &c. &c. the interest I have with the present commander.

"I give you my honour what I write is entirely unknown to the commandant, or to any one else, and so shall your answer be, if you favour me with one.

Your's sincerely,
CHA. MONTAGUE.

To brigadier-general Moultrie."

To this brigadier-general Moultrie returned the following answer:

Haddrell's-Point, March 12, 1781.

"*My lord,*

"I received your's this morning. I thank you for your wish to promote my advantage, but am much surprised at your proposition. I flattered myself I stood in a more favourable light with you. I shall write with the same freedom with which we used to converse, and doubt not you will receive it with the same candour. I have often heard you express your sentiments respecting this unfortunate war, when you thought the Americans injured, but am now astonished to find your taking an active part against them, though not fighting particularly on the continent; yet the seducing their soldiers away, to enlist in the British service, is nearly similar.

"My lord, you are pleased to compliment me with having fought bravely in my country's cause for many years, and in your opinion fulfilled the duty every individual owes to it: but I differ widely with you in thinking that I have discharged my duty to my country, while it is still deluged in blood, and over-run by the British troops, who exercise the most savage cruelties. When I entered into this contest, I did it with the most mature deliberation, and with a determined resolution to risk my life and fortune in the cause. The hardships I have gone through, I look back upon with the greatest pleasure and honour to myself. I shall continue to go on as I have begun, that my example may encourage the youths of America, to stand forth in defence of their rights and liberties. You call upon me now, and tell me I have a fair opening of quitting that service with honour and reputation to myself by going with you to Jamaica. Good God! is it possible that such an idea could arise in the breast of a man of honour. I am sorry you should imagine I have so little regard for my own reputation, as to listen to such dishonourable proposals. Would you wish to have that man, whom you have honoured with your friendship, to play the traitor? surely not. You say, by quitting this country for a time, I might avoid disagreeable conversations, and might return at my own leisure, and take possession of my estates for myself and family; but you have forgot to tell me how I am to get rid of the feelings of an injured, honest heart, and where to hide myself from myself. Could I be guilty of so much baseness, I should hate myself and shun mankind. This would be a fatal exchange from my present situation, with an easy and approving conscience, of having done my duty, and conducted myself as a man of honour.

"My lord, I am sorry to observe, that I feel your friendship much abated, or you would not endeavour to prevail upon me to act so base a part. You earnestly wish you could bring it about, as you think it will be the means of bringing about that reconciliation we all wish for. I wish for a reconciliation as much as any man, but only upon honourable terms. The re-possessing my estates, the offer of the command of your regiment, and the honour you propose of serving under me, are paltry considerations to the loss of reputation. No, not the fee-simple of that valuable island of Jamaica, should induce me to part with my integrity.

"My lord, as you have made one proposal, give me leave to make another, which will be more honourable to us both. As you have an interest with your commanders, I would have you propose the withdrawing the British troops from the continent of America, allowing independence, and propose a peace. This being done, I will use my interest with my commanders to accept of the terms, and allow Great-Britain a free trade with America.

"My lord, I could make one more proposal; but my situation as a prisoner, circumscribes me within certain bounds. I must therefore conclude with allowing you the free liberty to make what use of this you may think proper. Think better of me.

I am, my lord,
Your lordship's
Most humble servant,
WM. MOULTRIE.

To lord Charles Montague."

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 27.

Letters from London per the June packet mention, that the ship Hanbury, captain Dennis, would sail for Patuxent river in a few days.

The commissioners appoined by Delaware state to meet those from Pennsylvania and Maryland, for the purpose of settling the propriety of cutting a canal between the bays of Delaware and Chesapeake, are, the honourable William Killen, Gunning Bedford, John Jones, Robert Armstrong, and Eleazer M'Comb, Esquires.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, situated on the Head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a most eligible situation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and seven from the inspection houses of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, also well timbered and watered, a very good mill stream runs through it; there is some meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouse, stables, tobacco house, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of tf

1 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of August next,

A VALUABLE plantation called FRIEND's CHOICE, about eleven miles from the city of Annapolis, on the main road leading to Queen-Anne, containing 186 acres, with a dwelling house thereon 16 by 32, one 40 feet tobacco house, and a good apple orchard. The above land is sold to discharge a mortgage to the subscriber, who is authorised to make the sale,

1 ALLEN QUYNN.

Annapolis, July 26, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

THE plantation whereon I now dwell, commonly called Hill's Delight, consisting of about 800 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis, the fences being in good repair; small grain may be put into it next month, and the whole entered upon in December next. For terms apply to

1 MARY THOMAS.

July 26, 1786.

WHEREAS, on the 4th of February last, I assigned to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, of London, goods, debts, &c. to a very considerable amount; agreeable to an award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen (under particular restrictions), but said Petty having broken the award, this is therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever, indebted for dealings at either of my stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to said Petty, or his order, for goods bought previous to the 4th of February last, as his receipt shall not be a discharge for any of said debts.

The subscriber earnestly begs, that those gentlemen indebted as aforesaid, will make immediate payments to him; or to some person or persons by him legally authorised, to enable him to discharge all just claims against said stores: 6w

1 THOMAS RUTLAND.

St. Mary's county, Chaptico, July 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the depositions of Nelion Tippett and Josiah Tippett, of St. Mary's county, will be taken on Monday the 4th of September next, before Hanson Briscoe, Esq; at Chaptico, respecting the death of John Reeves, who removed from this state to North-Carolina, and who was the son of Upgate Reeves, formerly of this county. 4w

12 Aug BENJAMIN B. CHESTER.

July 24, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, a mulatto girl named MILLY, about seventeen years of age, says she belongs to Joseph Magruder, of Montgomery county; a lusty, well set negro man, says his name is WILLIS, and that he is a house carpenter, appears to be about thirty years of age, says he belongs to Jeremiah Brown, who lived in Harford county, North-Carolina; but has removed into Mecklenburg county, in Virginia. Their masters are desired to come and take them away and pay charges.

1 DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Charles county, July 17, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 15th instant, negro SAM, who says he is the property of a widow lady of the name of Jane Jackson, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, who hired him to a certain Beckworth Butler, near Patowmack, with whom he lived at the time of his elopement; he is of a yellow complexion, appears to be about twenty years old, and has been much whipped from the apparent scars on his back; his present cloathing is so reduced to rags that it is impossible to describe them. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away

1 FRANCIS WARE, sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

July 17, 1786.

ELOPED on the 11th instant, a tawney woman named ELIZABETH, thirty years old, of middle size; she took with her a variety of cloathing; it is suspected that she will endeavour to pass as far as possible from her native place, and that as a free person. Whoever takes up said slave and brings her to the subscriber shall have the above sum, if taken one hundred miles from home, if a longer or shorter distance, a proportionable reward. w3

RAPHAEL BOARMAN, of Cornwallis's neck, Charles county, Maryland. 16 Aug 86

Anne-Arundel county, Pig-point, July 19, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 19th instant, a mulatto fellow named TOBY, about twenty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; had on and took with him an old coarse tow linen shirt, a pair of coarse tow linen trousers, a pair of blue fearnought ditto, a brown jeans jacket, and a pair of old shoes; he is a crafty fellow, and probably may alter his name and pass for a free man, as he was brought up in the house amongst the white people; he is left-handed, and one of his arms is much scared with fire; he may make for Virginia. Whoever will take up the said fellow and bring him home, if ten miles from home shall receive two dollars, if twenty miles four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, and if forty miles three pounds, paid by me w3

ANNE GRIFFIN.

I forbid all masters of vessels from taking him off at their peril. A. G.

16 Aug 86

July 17, 1786.

By virtue of writs of *fieri facias* to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 3d day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling plantation of Elizabeth Lusby,

A LIKELY young negro wench, one looking-glass, one desk, and one table, taken in execution, and to be sold for the use of Thomas Rutland; and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the plantation where Mrs. Priscilla Pinkney lately lived, will be sold at public sale, a negro woman and four of her children, one a likely negro man about twenty-two years of age, a clock, two mahogany tables, one walnut ditto, a desk, two looking-glasses, six mahogany chairs, six walnut ditto, taken in execution, and to be sold for the use of William Wilkins, Isaac M'Hard, and Jonathan Pinkney, by

2X DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT seven hundred pounds sterling cost of goods, well assorted, and suitable to the season. Likewise several young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceased.

The store house lately occupied by said J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

9X JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON.

June 5, 1786.

THE members of the JOCKEY CLUB are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern on the first Monday in August next, at eleven o'clock.

May 25, 1786.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday night last, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a small snip on her nose, a hanging mane on her near side, part of which was cut some time ago and occasions its standing upright, a switch tail, she paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber shall have four dollars, if taken up at any distance from town shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CHARLES STEUART.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire,
Governor of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that a considerable number of disorderly persons, lately assembled at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, and, during the sitting of the court for the said county, entered the court-house in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and obliged Mr. John Allen Thomas, one of the attornies of the said court, to strike off several actions which he had brought for the recovery of British debts: And whereas it is of the highest importance to government, that right and justice be duly administered in all cases, and that the judicial authority of the state be protected in the free exercise of all its powers: And whereas such riotous proceedings are highly criminal, and punishable with severe pains and penalties; I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, requiring all persons to refrain from committing such violences and outrages; and I do hereby warn them of the pains and penalties which the law inflicts for such offences, and of the necessity which government will be reduced to of enforcing the law in the severest manner; and I do also require and enjoin all justices, sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to be vigilant and active in suppressing such disorderly and tumultuous assemblies and meetings, and do exhort the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said justices and officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

W. SMALLWOOD.

2 By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Harford county, sc.

JUNE 26, 1786. Then came Elizabeth Stewart before me the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the said county, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that the following certificates, granted to her late husband James Stewart, were burnt in her house on the 31st day of March 1784, with almost the whole of her household effects, viz. No. 6323 for six hundred dollars, and No. 6324 for six hundred dollars, granted to James Stewart on the 16th day of March 1779, from the loan-office at Annapolis, and signed Thomas Harwood treasurer.

Sworn before JOHN BEEDLE HALL.

IN compliance with the resolve of congress to entitle me to have the above certificates renewed, I do hereby give notice to all concerned, that I shall apply for the renewment of said certificates No. 6323 and No. 6324, after the publication of this advertisement the time required.

2 w6 ELIZABETH STEWART.

July 26, 1786.

Scriviner's Office.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a scriviner's office, next door to captain B. Maybury's, in Cornhill-street, Annapolis, where he will draw up all instruments of writing on the shortest notice, fairly state claims against this state, or the United States. (so as to be adjusted by the auditor-general or continental commissioner) draw off and settle accounts of every denomination with the greatest accuracy, secrecy, and dispatch. He flatters himself his attention to this business will merit the approbation of all who may please to employ him. Any business that can be done by proxy, if directed as above, will be attended to. 5w

2 WILLIAM PENDERGAST.

Prince-Frederick-town, Calvert county, July 17, 1786.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public, that his Dry Goods lottery will certainly begin drawing on the fifteenth day of August next, and in the mean time desires those gentlemen who had tickets to sell to return an account of what they have sold, and what is remaining on hand, on or before the first day of August next; those who do not make a return of what is remaining on hand by that time, will be considered as sold, and they accountable for them to 3w

2 THOMAS GRAHAM.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

July 17, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a mulatto slave named TONEY, a very likely, well made, active fellow, about twenty years old, five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, a felt hat bound round, a ticklenburg shirt and breeches, thread stockings, and black shoes with buckles, he has been a good deal used to horses, and is very handy; he will probably attempt to get to Baltimore and pass as a free man, from his colour. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by w3

2 BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

TAKEN up in the bay off Love-point, by Marmaduke Goodhand, on Kent island, in Queen-Anne's county, a small row BOAT, about nine feet keel, and four feet beam, with three seats, she appears to be almost new. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

WANTED

On purchase, 3X

A LIKELY negro man, about thirty years of age, and a girl about sixteen; ready money will be given for them. Inquire of the printers.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, June 27, 1786.

RESOLVED, That the judges of the court of appeals be, and hereby are authorised and directed in every cause which has been or may be brought before them, to sustain appeals, and grant rehearings or new trials of the same, wherever justice and right may in their opinion require it; provided, that an order for a rehearing or new trial shall in no instance suspend the execution of the first sentence, if the party in whose favour in may have been, shall give satisfactory security for the payment of such costs and damages as the court on rehearing the cause and reversing the decree may think proper to award; and that the said judges be entitled each to ten dollars per day during the time they shall attend the sitting of the said courts, and including the time they shall be necessarily employed in travelling to and from the same.

RESOLVED, That the said court assemble at the city of New York on the first Monday of November next, for the dispatch of such business as may then and there be before them.

3 CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JAMES ALLASON, Maryland.

Norman Bruce, James Bruce, John Bulman, Dr. Horatio Belt, Annapolis; John Bisset, rev. Mr. Bowie, Cambridge; Fielder Bowie (3), Nottingham; Thomas Brown, Kent; Sarah Bell, Nanticoke river; Charles Bennit, near Port-Tobacco; —— Biscoe, naval-officer, Patuxent; Jere. Banning, Oxford; Elisabeth Bradford, near Sinepuxent.

Jeremiah T. Chase (4), George Conway, John Craggs, Mr. Cheapcheate, Daniel Colter, Archibald Chisholm, Annapolis; John Carpenter (2), Richard Carnes, St. Mary's county; Joseph Corbett, Thomas Contee (2), Nottingham; Overton Carr (2), Prince-George's county; Samuel Judson Coolidge, Corse and Brooks, Chester-town; Benjamin Contee, David Carcaud, rev. Thomas John Claget, Patuxent; James Craik, Jn. Jh. Combe, Patowmack; John Chesley, Calvert county; Richard B. Carmichael, Wye; Mary Cruikshanks, Queen's county, or Nicholas Slewby, Chester-town.

William Deakins, Annapolis; Bennet Darnal, Patuxent; John De Butts, St. Mary's county; Dr. James Davidson, Queen's town; Robert Dennis, snow-hill.

Joseph Ennes, near Sinepuxent; Edward Edelen, Piscataway; Peter Emerson, Patuxent.

James Fry, Patuxent; John Forbes, Benedict.

Thomas Gassaway, Elk-Ridge; William Gale, Somerset county; Adam Gray, Queen-Anne's county; Benjamin Galloway, Herring bay; Fielder Gant, Maryland; John Graham, Lower Marlborough, Jeremiah Galven, Port-Tobacco.

Charles Hogg, stone mason, Annapolis; rev. William Hughes, Maryland; Ephraim Howard, Elk-Ridge Landing; J. G. Hamilton (2), Pig-point; Robert Hepburn, Port-Tobacco; Edward Hall, jun. Queen-Anne; John Hennesy, Snow-creek; William Handy, son of Thomas, Worcester county.

Thomas Jennings, Robert Issabel, Annapolis.

King and Reynolds, Hunting-town.

William Loggan, Annapolis; Winefred Lanham, Prince George's county; Samuel Lane (2), Pig-point; Elisabeth Leigh, Willybey's-point; William Little, Queen's-town.

Willimina Moore, Calvert county; George Morton, Maryland; William Morgan, Abra. B. T. Mason, James Maclelland, or his son, St. Mary's county; Adam Muir, Vienna; Alexander M'Pherson, Charles county; William M'Leod (2), Benedict; Benjamin Mackall (2), William Mann, Patuxent.

Michael Nash, Port-Tobacco; Naval-Officer, Yeocomico.

Joshua Patten, Annapolis; John Plummer, West river; William Peat, Cambridge.

Absalom Ridgely, John Rogers, James Ringgold, Annapolis; Edward Reynolds (3), Patuxent; Henry Rogers, near Piscataway; Jane Rickitt, Anne-Arundel county; Gassaway Rawlings, Maryland.

Thomas Stone, Philip Sullivan, Annapolis; R. Tho. Selby, near Annapolis; Mrs. Smith, John Somerville, Calvert county; John Stewart, Somerset county; James Steele, Dorchester county; Somerville and Ireland, Patuxent; Henry G. Sothoron, St. Mary's county.

Peter Thompson, Thomas James Thomas, St. Mary's county.

Thomas Welbank, Cornelius West, George Welsh, Annapolis; Benjamin Wailes, Prince George's county; William Waters, Somerset county; Williams, Cox, and Sim, William Weems, Patuxent; John Weems (3), Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county; John Wilson, Little Falls of Port-Tobacco.

John Young, Calvert county.

3X F. GREEN, D. P. M.

A few Copies of the

LAWS

Of the last Session,

And

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of both Houses,

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, June 29, 1786.

THE subscriber having, by a committee of the visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, been appointed and authorised to collect the money subscribed to the said college, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for the purpose of making the said collection at the following places and on the days respectively set down. Annapolis, on Friday the 30th instant; Baltimore, on Saturday the 8th of July; in Prince-George's county, on Monday the 17th of July; in Charles county, on Saturday the 22d of July; in St. Mary's county, on Saturday the 29th of July; in Calvert county, on Wednesday the 9th of August; in Montgomery county, on Wednesday the 16th of August.

5 ARCHIBALD GOLDER, collector.

Annapolis, July 1, 1786.

THE visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, at a meeting on the 10th of May last, resolved, that the unfinished house on the four acres of ground, within the city of Annapolis, lately granted to them for the use of the college, be repaired and completed; that it constitute the main building of the college; that wings be added thereto; and that the whole be constructed as nearly as may be, agreeably to a plan laid before them, by Mr. Joseph Clark; that Mr. Thomas Stone, Mr. Nicholas Carroll, Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, Mr. James Brice, and Mr. Charles Wallace, or any three or more of them, be fully authorised to make any contract or contracts, relative to the said work, and, for the purpose of carrying it on, to draw on the treasurer for any money which he hath or may have in his hands, except only the sum of £.300, out of the second year's public donation.

The committee, thus appointed and authorised, think proper to give notice, that they have engaged Mr. Joseph Clark, for a moderate monthly allowance, to purchase materials, to employ workmen, to superintend the work, and to have it executed, under their direction and control, upon the most reasonable terms, and with all convenient dispatch.

The funds for enabling them to discharge their very important trust are considered as ample and sufficient. They consist of the first two years public donation of the sum of £.1750 annually, and the sums voluntarily subscribed by private persons. Only one year's public donation has been received, and £.300 agreeably to the direction of the legislature are to be reserved out of the second year's donation; the gross amount of the sums subscribed is about £ 11,000; but although a considerable time has elapsed since the subscribers were called upon by the treasurer to pay one third part of their subscriptions, which was payable on the 1st of June 1785, not more than £.200 has been paid into the treasury.

As the community is deeply interested in procuring a more general diffusion of science; as the want of a liberal instruction of youth during the late war has rendered it more immediately necessary to institute proper seminaries for the rising generation, the committee conjure the subscribers, by every consideration which can actuate good citizens, to perform their engagements without further delay.

Should this reasonable and just requisition be complied with, the committee entertain the most sanguine expectations, that, in less than twelve months, the subscribers will have the satisfaction of beholding a grammar school flourish within those walls, which lately were mouldering into ruin; and that in little more than another year, will be completed such an institution, as, from its numerous advantages, cannot fail to rival the most celebrated seminaries within the United States.

A prospect like this must be pleasing to every honest and enlightened mind. If it be not realised, the committee are persuaded that the disappointment will be owing solely to the remissness of those who freely and voluntarily entered into the engagements which they are now called upon to perform. The visitors and governors have indeed a power of enforcing a performance; but every mode of coertion would be mortifying to *them*, disgraceful to the subscribers, and productive of delays, detrimental to the cause of humanity and learning.

4 By order,
E. RAMSAY, secretary.

Talbot, June 12, 1786.

TO BE LEASED,

For a term of years,

THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in possession of major Wright, with ten working hands, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, provisions and cloathing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with every other necessary building (even a chapel) on the premises; the fertility of the soil, pleasant situation, advantage of fish of all sorts, wild fowl, and oysters in great abundance in their different seasons, and its being so convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the best market for the seller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any person inclinable to lease may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the same, or to the subscriber, but to save any unnecessary applications, no person need apply who cannot find undoubted security if required.

5 DAVID KERR.

June 3, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that many of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince-George's, and Anne-Arundel counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for establishing a port or a general inspection of tobacco on Patuxent river.

3

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 19, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on the fifth instant, a negro man named WILL, about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-two years of age, rather of the yellow cast, his face is pretty full of bumps, has a small scar on his forehead; his apparel is a coarse felt hat, upper jacket made of match-coat blankets, an under ditto of white woollen, with metal buttons marked U S A, a pair of half worn osnabrig trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the above negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

tf SAMUEL EDELEN.

N. B. The above fellow has worked at the whip-saw, and can play on the violin. 10

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

19

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the *last time*, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

19X WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

10

Doden, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a sawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

19 WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from George-town on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

22

Cæcil county, June 27, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debt.

W S

4 JOHN RAWLINGS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street.*